NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR Volume XXXIII No. 321

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA-IL TROVATORE. BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway.-Mus. P. W. LAN-DER AS MARIE ANTOINETTE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street.-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. - AFTER DARK, OR LON-

EOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- AFTER DARK-YOUR LIPE'S IN DANGER.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenus and 22d street, BARUR BLEUZ. FRENCH THEATRE, Fouriesuth street and Sixth avenue.—Grnevievs be Buabant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- HUMPIT DUMPIT, WITH NEW FRATURES. GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery. DIE VALENTINE.

MRS, F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.— ELIZABETH, GEZEN OF ENGLAND. BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street. ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c.

RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 790 Broadway.—ETRIO-PIAN MINSTRELSV, BURLESQUE.—ORPHRE AUX ENVERS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIO-PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANGING, &c.

TONY PARTOR'S OPERA HOUSE 201 Bowery .- COMIC VOCALISM. NEGRO MINSTERLY. &C. THEATRE COMIQUE, MI Broadway. THE GREAT ORI-

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway. Afternoon and evening Performance.

APOLLO HALL, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway .-NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN

GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS, corner Broadway and 34th

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—DE CORDOVA'S SECOND LEGIURE, "Mrs. GRUNDY." UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE, corner Madison avenue and 20th street. - READINGS FROM SHAKSPEARE.

ALHAMERA, No. 616 Broadway .- PROFESSOR ROBERT NICKLE, THE MAGICIAN.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Hooler's MINSTREES-LOVE IN ALL CORNERS, &c.

HOOLEY'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.-ART GALLERY, 845 Broadway.-Exhibition of Oil.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway .-

New York, Monday, November 16, 1868.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable reports are dated November 15. . The elections in Great Britain are causing much excitement and little business will be done during closed on Tuesday. Mr. Gladstone's majority is estimated at 130 in the new House.

The prosecutions instituted by the French government against the sympathizers with the victims of the coup wetat have terminated in severe sentences. The public is indignant and an outbreak is

A prosecution has commenced against the Paris The armed malcontents that were in possession

of Seville have been dispersed and quiet restored. Paraguay.
Our Rio Janeiro letter is dated October 8. The

correspondence in reference to the violation of the American Legation by President Lopez, of Paraguay, is published in part, including the official report of nister Washburn, which fully confirms the account of the atrocities of Lopez reported in previous letters to the HERALD. The news is to the effect that Lopez was still posted at Villeta. The allies were slowly marching northwards. Several of the prominent leaders of the conspiracy against Lopez are said to have been executed. Cholers had appeared in the allied camp.

By the Atlantic telegraph we have news a few days later. The allies had attacked Villeta and were repulsed with heavy loss. They went into camp at Paraguayan guerillas. A revolt was said to have broken out against Sarmiento, the newly elected President of the Argentine republic. Cuba.

Accounts by telegraph from Havana yesterday state that a railroad train had been captured by the insurgents between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe.

The baggage vans were plundered and the track was torn up.

The United States war steamer Contoocook had

The government authorities at Washington have investigated the reports concerning Cuban flibus tering expeditions and have no reason to believe that there is anything of the sort in progress.

Miscellaneous.

The whiskey frauds investigation is to be prosecuted with renewed vigor since the decision of the President in reference to Courtney. It is said that three members of the Cabinet, one famous New York lobbyist and several prominent officials are implicated, and that the prosecution will have no longer any hesitation about exposing and bringing them to justice. It is said the New York lobbyist i charged with being the chief leader of the frauds and will be arrested within a few days.

The newly organized Western Social Science Convention, as will be seen from our special report in another column, after three days' sitting in Ch has brongut its initiatory session to a close. A great variety of most interesting papers have been read. The association promises to become a permanent as well as successful institution.

The republicans of Florida are divided. A colored man, who signs himself President of the Union League of the State, is running for Congress against the regular republican nominee.

The hearing in the case of a contested election for Mayor of Charleston, S. C., will take place to-day. It is said that an attempt will be made to instal Pillsbury, the Mayor elect, into office by force, and great excitement is reported in consequence. Pillsbury is a republican and was elected by seventeen majority. A fight between McCoole and John C. Heenan is

about being arranged if possible. The proposition for a convention to remodel the State constitution has been rejected in Illinois.

The City.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher last evening preached on the text, "Abhor that which is evil," in which he unsparingly denounced the whiskey and other frauds and the wholesale corruption in office at Albany and Washington and among the judiciary.

An inquest upon the remains of George Brewer. the youth who was killed in the Fulton ferry disaster on Saturday, was commenced yesterday. The testimony mainly corroborated the reports given in yesterday's HERALD. The investigation was ad journed until Wednesday.

At St. Patrick's cathedral yesterday morning the Most Reverend Archbishop McCloskey preached a sermon on the parable in Matthew likening the kingdom of heaven to a mustard seed. Prominent Arrivals in the City.

lady and suite: Governor J. S. Gibbs, of Nebraska; Judge Willard, of Pennsylvania, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Colonel Lewis Dent, of Washington, is at the St. General A. Myers, Colonel M. Secard and Captain

George Cotton, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House. Congressman N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, and Colonel Knox, of the United States Army, are at the

Fifth Avenue Hotel, Judge J. Cullom, of Illine's; Captain W. Adams, of the United States Army, and Judge Gibson, of Yasoo, Miss., are at the St. Julion motor

the Defeated Democracy.

"Union as it was" must be re-established, the

General Grant's Election-The Prospect for

In the election of General Grant the democratic party has suffered a heavy defeat. In the October elections they fought with the resolution, activity and tenacity of General Lee in his efforts to hold intact his lines around Petersburg; but after the loss of Pennsylvania and Indiana the democratic rank and file, like Lee when driven from his entrenchments, seemed only intent upon saving their shattered columns from annihilation. The managers of the Tammany Seymour and Blair Convention had presumed too much upon the apparent political reaction of 1867, as in 1863-64 they presumed too much upon the popular manifestations of 1862. In each case, in falling back upon the extreme copperhead ideas that the war was a failure, and that the

democracy undertook the hopeless battle of the Bourbons. Where are they now? From their decisive defeat, and from all the circumstances of their position, they will be compelled to cast about for a new line of departure and a reorganization, not upon the dead issues of the past, but upon the living issues of the present time. Their fatal mistake in the late canvass was that they made it the fight of the ex-rebels of the South against the reconstruction laws of Congress. The Northern democratic managers in this were too fast in submitting to the demands of the Southern delegates of the Convention, most of whom had been among the leaders of the "lost cause." Thus, in the Tammany platform the declaration that the reconstruction laws of Congress were "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void," we had, only in other words, the repetition of the Chicago platform of 1864, that the war was a failure, and that we must have peace upon any terms acceptable to the ex-Confederate party of the South. In the face of this bold and revolutionary issue all the outrageous doings for the last four years of a radical Congress, and all the vast schedule of corruptions, blunders, frauds, wastages and profligate expenditures of the party in power were eclipsed and became secondary questions in the campaign. In a word, the Tammany Convention took the very ground desired by the republicans, and the result is the overwhelming election of Grant and Colfax and another republican Congress of more than two-thirds in the Senate and within a dozen changes or so of a two-thirds vote in the House. We may safely assume, then, that the

Southern reconstruction system adopted by Congress, subject to the constitutional amendment, article fourteen, will stand. General Grant, in his famous correspondence of last February with President Johnson, which broke the nose of Chase as the radical favorite, has, on the War Department imbroglio, left upon record his position upon reconstruction. He will, as President, recognize the existing laws, and whatever modifications he may recommend in reference to the unreconstructed States will doubtless rest upon the constitutional amendment aforesaid. That amendment, among other things, proclaims all persons born or naturalized in the United States citizens thereof, and of the States in which they reside on a footing of civil equality; that suffrage and representation shall go together, as each State for itself may choose; that certain parties guilty of rebellion against the United States shall be disfranchised and disqualified for office, subject to a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress, and that Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article. Thus in the reconstructed as well as in the unreconstructed in South Carolina or Texas, Congress has the power to enforce this amendment; and we dare say that in the interval to the 4th of March next a law will be passed for carrying into effect throughout the United States the provisions of said amendment.

Some new amendment has been hinted a embracing a uniform universal manhood suffrage; but meanwhile the amendment officially proclaimed, we may assume, will be carried into effect. In this view the question of reconstruction may be considered as settled, however unpalatable to the extreme radicals may be the provision of this amendment fourteen, which gives to each State the discretion of a universal or a restricted suffrage, subject only with a restriction of the ballot to a corresponding restriction in counting the people for representation in Congress and in the Presidential Electoral College. What, then, becomes the future programme of the democratic party? Not a useless war against amendment fourteen, under which they may very soon recover all the Southern States, but a recognition of fixed facts and a new departure against the financial blunders and excesses of the dominant party and in favor of a positive and clearly defined system of retrenchment and reform

This will do for the present; but under the incoming administration new issues will certainly spring up, which in their agitation may afford a fine opportunity to the democrats to cut in between the contending republican factions and carry off the balance of power. At all events, the first important necessity devolving upon the democratic leaders is the. abandonment of their dead issues, and a recognition of this fixed fact that the "constitution as it was," "the Union as it was" and State sovereignty as it was are among the wrecks of the deluge.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.-We learn from our cable despatches that considerable excitement exists in England about the Parliamentary elections which take place to-day. The business of the cotton trade in Liverpool is to be suspended on Tuesday and Wednesday, and it is announced that the London Stock Exchange will be closed on Tuesday. We do not make such a fuss about our elections in this country, even when a President is to be chosen. Neither the bulls nor the bears are disturbed in their operations in Wall street on election day, and, as a general rule, business goes on about as usual. No doubt this is a very critical election for the British people, and John Bull may be aroused from his habitual sluggishness into a state of somewhat alarming enthusiasm on the occasion.

UNIFORMS FOR FERRY HANDS. -It has been suggested that the employes of the ferries becompelled by law to wear uniforms. Why not? | terism.

The Late Meteoric Visitation-A Subl Subject for Scientific Men.

According to our telegraphic reports it appears that the meteoric shower of the night of the 13th and 14th inst. was visible at least from London to San Francisco, east and west, and from the Canadian border to New Orleans, north and south. It may have covered a much wider field. From the first observations in San Francisco to the latest in Europe about twelve hours elapsed, and the phenomena may have continued after daylight had eclipsed them. During those twelve hours the earth moved in its orbit eight hundred and sixteen thousand miles, so that this is the lowest figure at which we can estimate the diameter of the cloud of gaseous matter attracted and brought into contact with the earth's atmosphere and ignited

The most remarkable of the periodical meteoric showers which have been witnessed since the earliest ages was unquestionably the November display in 1833. Thousands of living persons remember it as the most sublime spectacle ever offered by the heavens to the human eye. It was as if a heavy shower of hall had been converted into a shower of fire. Thousands, nay, millions, of these meteoric bodies were seen from two o'clock until they melted away into the stronger light of morning. The November displays in subsequent years have exhibited but little of the grandeur and splendor which made the visitation of 1833 forever memorable. But for two or three years past they have manifestly been increasing in brilliancy. The other night, although comparatively few in number, they were larger and more refulgent than the general mass in 1833. The official report of Commodore Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington, mentions that "the trains were unusually brilliant, presenting the various shades of green, orange, blue and red, and remained visible for an unusual length of time." In a few years hence we may have the November display again in its full splendor. Whether in the visitations to come the electric shower will be diffused as it was in 1833, or concentrated in large bodies, like that great aerolite, seven tons in weight, which fell last summer near Nashville, in Tennessee, we have yet to learn. It is not impossible that this aerolite was an offshoot from the vast gaseous body from which all these November showers are thrown out. Apparently that vast gaseous body has an orbit of its own, and strikes at certain recurring periods upon the orbit of the earth. It may consist of the preliminary accumulation of the materials of a comet not yet fully developed, which, in its turn, will be but a planet in embryo. We venture to supply scientific men with these few hints as suggestive of inquiries which, from every point of view, are of the most sublime character.

The War in Paraguay-The Charges Against Minister Washburn.

The news from the seat of war in Paraguay is up to September 24. The allied forces had attacked the position of Lopez at Villeta, but were repulsed with heavy loss. They were forced to fall back to their encampment, where they were continually harrassed by the Paraguayans, who frequently intercepted their supplies. An ineffectual bombardment of Angostina was made by the iron-clads. We have also the report that a revolution against the new President of the Argentine Confederation

The Minister of the United States to Paraguay has been getting himself into serious trouble with Marshal Lopez. The latter accused Minister Washburn of having entered into the conspiracy to assassinate the President, and it was charged that he had received a hundred and forty thousand dollars as the reward of his action. The chief accuser is Seffor José Berges, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who turned State's evidence against the conspirators. He charged Mr. Porter C, Bliss, a member of the Legation, with having signed compact with the conspirators. Although Mr. Bliss denies all these charges in letters to friends, the Paraguayan government has published a letter purporting to have been signed by Mr. Bliss admitting all the charges against is own Minister. This letter is generally believed to have been gotten from the writer by means of torture while in prison. The whole foreign population of the Rio de la Plata are indignant at the outrages committed by Lopez in this affair, but regret that a minister of the great republic should have ever noticed such charges. The commander of the American squadron, Rear Admiral Davis, had taken prompt measures to vindicate the insult to our flag.

Threatened Trouble in Paris-Prosecution of the Press.

Our cable despatches of last night inform us that the French government has obtained convictions against a number of journalists and others for aiding in getting up a subscription for a monument to one of the victims of the coup d'état or December, 1852. It appears that heavy fines have been imposed upon the convicted parties and an additional penalty inflicted of the loss of their civil rights. The despatch states that great popular indignation ensued in Paris upon the rendering of the judgment, and the symptoms of general agitation were so alarming that the military and police in the French capital were taking "extraordinary precautions" against the disturbance of order. This fact may probably explain the late rumor of a conspiracy against the government which we received by telegraph on Friday night.

Later despatches announce that a prosecution has been entered by the government against the Gaulois, which is in keeping with the recent announcement that if the newspapers behaved themselves they would not be molested, but if indiscreet they would have to take the consequences. The Gaulois has been somewhat bold of late in its strictures on the policy of Napoleon, and it appears that it is considered as having overstepped the limits of discretion.

THE METEORIC SHOWERS,-What has Professor Loomis been about that he did not warn us to be on the lookout for that brilliant heavenly display that occurred on Friday night? Was it seen at Yale?

Tog Same Sture-Fedianism and fitibus-

The inquest upon the bedy of the poor boy

Brewer, who was killed by the disastrous col-

lision at the Fulton ferry between the boats

Hamilton and Union on Saturday, did not

make much progress yesterday. After the

examination of a few passengers who were on

the boats at the time of the accident the

investigation was adjourned by the Coroner

until Wednesday. It is to be hoped that

no unnecessary delay will be permitted to

interfere with the thorough sifting of this

shocking affair. The ferry company may con-

sole themselves, as they usually do in such cases, with the notion that the catastrophe may prove only a nine days' wonder; that the excitement will die out and be forgotten. It is the duty of the Coroner, as far as in him lies, to see that public interest is not stifled and public justice outraged, but that the fullest light shall be thrown upon the causes and consequences of this terrible calamity. There are other duties to be performed, too. The question of responsibility, as between the company and its employes, must be settled by the company itself. Whether the regularly licensed pilot, Albertson, or the "'prentice hand," White, whom they chose to put at the wheel, is most to blame is a matter in which the ferry company has perhaps the most immediate interest. But there is an interest far above all this, and that belongs to the maimed and mutilated victims and to the families of the dead. They have claims upon this defiant monopoly which the law must recognize, and if these claims are not pressed in their names to the uttermost limit justice will not be done as between the value of human life and the recklessness of a rich and heartless corporation. Most of the sufferers are poor working women and sewing girls, who have neither means nor influence to go into a law court and fight a wealthy corporation like the Union Ferry Company. But as it is necessary for the protection of the thousands of those who are compelled to trust their lives to the employés of this company twice every day that the company should be made to feel the power of the law, committees should be formed of citizens residing in Brooklyn, if necessary, to assist these poor sufferers in prosecuting the Union Ferry Company for damages in every instance. The result of this disaster should not be left to such compromises as the company may offer. This practice, though very easy on the company, is unjust to the public. Heavy damages should be enforced in every case. There are many instances where ferry companies have been taught a severe lesson by injured parties who refused to accept a paltry compromise. One case occurred some ten years ago at a Brooklyn ferry, when a Southern gentleman was struck and his ear cut off by the hook or ring of the chain that holds the boat to the bridge, the chain having snapped asunder, owing to the negligence of one of the hands in not releasing the boat from her moorings before she was put in motion. The injured gentleman brought a suit for damages. Compromises were proposed and rejected, and the result of the maiter was that after the company had taken the case from court to court they were finally compelled to pay ten thousand dollars damages. Another case occurred recently on the Jersey City ferry, where a poor woman was sadly bruised by a collision between the boats of two companies. She sued for damages, and, after much litigation, an inflexible Judge of the United States court-Justice Nelson-decided that each company should pay the injured woman five thousand dollars each-and the sum was paid. This appears to be the only way to bring these monopolies to their senses. damages against the Union Ferry Company will be submitted to the judgment of a jury in behalf of each one of the mutilated sufferers by this late catastrophe. The defendants are of course difficult to combat in the courts. We know their usual practice in cases of this kind and the arguments they use are not unfamiliar to us. Their wealth and the provisions of their charter, they boast, place them outside the law; and it would appear that they do. They claim that they can buy coroners' juries to give a verdict exonerating the company in cases of fatal accidents. They have purchased property in the neighborhood of their slips to such an amount that certainly no individual, nor scarcely any company, can afford to comply with the terms of the charter, which provides that the successors of the present company must buy all their property, slips, boats, old and new, ferry houses, &c. For the franchise of five ferries the Union Ferry Company pay about one hundred and three thousand dolars a year, a most insignificant sum compared with the profits. Now it is pretty well known that if the company were to take all their boats off the line, demolish the ferry houses and dispose of their adjacent property on the water front, parties could be found who would cheerfully pay four hundred thousand dollars per annum for the franchises which the present company get for one hundred and three thou-Under these circumstances, which look so favorable for the Union Ferry Company, it might be supposed that it was a well managed institution, but the contrary appears to be the

fact, except in so far as the dividends of the stockholders are concerned. These old fogies draw their eight per cent or more on the accumulating value of the property, and that is all they care about the management of the concern and all the consideration they give to the hourly danger to which human life is exposed. The superintendent is represented to be a man who has squatted upon one idea for the last twenty years, and is as immovable from that basis as the Sphinx, the statue of Memnon or the great pyramid. Progress has nothing to do with him, nor he with progress.

Under such management the wonder is that similar accidents to that of Saturday are not of more frequent occurrence. There is something like a remedy now in the hands of the public if the cases of the killed and wounded are prosecuted. Honest juries who are above being corrupted by the ferry company, can, if they will, remnnerate the poor victims of this terrible catastrophe, and at the same time teach a grasping monopoly that it cannot triffe with life and limb unless it is prepared to pay for the consequences.

of the Union Ferry Company, but if the thirty wounded and the friends of the two persons killed should obtain damages to the amount of half a million or thereabouts people might feel more secure. There is nothing like punishing an avaricious corporation through its pocket when you cannot reach the fiction of a heart. We hope, therefore, that suits for damages will be entered by every individual

compromises will be accepted.

sufferer from this ferry disaster, and that no

Uniform Game Law. Our sportsmen are making vigorous efforts to have the laws for the preservation of game in this State so amended as to effect that object more fully than is the case at present. The State Sportsmen's Association passed a resolution at its last meeting at Buffalo requesting every local sporting organization to send one or more of its members to Albany as a committee to urge upon our legislators proper amendments to the present statutes. such committee to meet at a time to be subsequently appointed, but as early in the approaching session as possible. This proposition is now being acted on, and the most necessary alterations are now under discussion. A more essential matter, and one, if possible, more difficult to obtain, however, is a uniform law—a law the provisions of which shall be the same in adjacent sections of the Union. At present each State has its own times for allowing birds to be shot and fish to be taken, and as these conflict with one another great confusion and inefficiency ensue. A bird may be in season under the statute in New Jersey which cannot be killed or sold by the laws of New York. As a remarkable evidence of this incongruity it will be found that by the various legal enactments great diversity exists in the time of shooting quail in adjoining States. In Massachusetts they are protected from January 1 to September 1, in Connecticut from February 1 to October 1. in New York from January 1 to October 20, in New Jersey from January 10 to November 1. and in Pennsylvania from January 1 to October 1-a diversity of times that could hardly be exceeded. Many inconveniences result from this complication, and it is a matter which should receive the attention of the various sportsmen's clubs in the different

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

Persons living in Brooklyn or Jersey should take essons in a gymnasium or circus to enable them to make their way through the crowd of vehicles and trate drivers that congregate on West and South streets. Otherwise they had better not visit Man-

Organ grinders are institutions which are neithe ornamental nor useful. One at the corner of Tenth street and Broadway grinds all day and far into the night the Salve de mon père until every one's teeth is on an edge and the weapon itself becomes as sharp

as a Damascus cimeter.

Would it not be a good idea for political mass neetings to be held in this city on meteor nights, thereby saving the committee the expense of fireworks? Or could not the celestial Edge provide us with a supply of meteors for the Fourth of July and thereby save expense of appropriations made by the City Fathers?

The Eastern question is again exciting the atten-Thanksgiving approaches tion of metropolitans. and Turkey is in a state of agitation.

It has been incorrectly stated that the Broadway will be an ornament, was designed after models found in the pyramid of Cheops.

those evening schools of vice and crime-sparring exhibitions? There may be seen there mere boys pummelling each other in imitation of their more experienced elders and preparing themselves for the regular twenty-four feet ring and its attendant

A new style of panier is talked of. It is to be made balloon fashion, with patent inflator. How delightful then to skim along Broadway or through the

For the benefit of visitors from Jersey and Coney Island we wish to state that the gentlemen who perambulate Broadway clad in tent covers, stamped arpaulins and white linen, with a profusion of pink ribbons attached, are not the true representatives of ton and fashion in this city.

So extensively is the confidence game practised at

present that it is a dangerous thing to be polite to a

stranger lest he hand you over to the police. GENERAL GRANT IN NEW YORK.

General Grant accompanied by his wife, General Pent, and Mrs. Grant's maid, left West Point at halfpast three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and embarked on the four o'clock way train at Garrison's landing en route for New York city, arriving at the Thirtieth He was escorted to the ferry slip, on the West Point side, by General Pitcher, Superintendent of the Academy, and Colonel Black, commandant of the corps of Scadets. Arriving at Garrison's landing the party proceeded to the waiting room in the miserable little railroad station, where they formed a nucleus toward which was directed the shy "addling" glances of about a score of rustics there assembled, who lottered about the door and peered through the windows to see the man whose name the children of five or six years of age are familiar with. After an interval of about ten minutes the train came in and the party quietly took seats, not a single inquisitive head being thrust from the car windows to see who a certain modest looking little man, with a quiet appearing and unassuming lady, were. Nothing, of the least interest occurred on the way down, although at one or two stations a few of the knowing ones, who had probably seen General Grant on the up trip, observed him as he sat by the window and seemed determined to "fight it out on that line," for they kept staring at the man, who scarcely once looked out of the window, as though they desired to mesmerize him.

At eight o'clock yesterday morning General Grant, He was escorted to the ferry slip, on the West

lies kepi staring at the man, who scarcely once looked out of the window, as though they desired to mesmerize him.

At eight o'clock yesterday morning General Grant, with Generals Pitcher and Dent and Colonel Brack, withnessed the usual Sunday morning inspection of the cadet corps on "the plain" and afterwards was present at "guard mounting." The distinguished group then proceeded to General Pitcher's residence and maintained close privacy throughout the remainder of the morning, not even attending divine service at the chapel. General Grant was attired in civil costume, as he has been during the whole period of his visit—the object of his going to West Point being not at all official, but merely, like many other parents, to "look in" on the quiet to see his son, a cadet.

Upon disembarking at the depot in this city the General and party took a hack at Ninth avenue and Thirtieth street and proceeded at once to the Metropolitan Hotel.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE SOUTH.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer—democratic—
Nov. 12.]

We do not expect him to propose or advocate any mitigation of the flagrant errors and oppressions of the reconstruction measures. We do not expect him to question the right and the power of Congress to legislate as it has for the internal government of the "rebel States." We expect him to deal with these measures as accomplished facts, the wisdom and justice, as well as the legality, of which he does not dispute. But we do expect—or rather, we should say, we hope—that he will consider these measures as finalities, as definite settlements between the conquering and conquered sections, and oppose all further attempts on the part of Congress to reopen the compacts upon which the "States lately in rebellion" have been readmitted into the Union. We hope that be will maintain that the States which have accepted the terms of Congress and with in the control of their domestic affairs; but the once admitted they are equal in all respects to the other States, and cannot be excluded or treated xceptionally by Congress or by any other power.
If General Grant fulfils this expectation he need
of apprehend any facilous or hostile opposition to
is administration in the South. On the contrary. owerless to resist oppression, or vindicate vine knows to be her rights if they are dented, This may be a poor consolation for the thousands who daily risk their lives on the boats to banks ascolonalism and party from his ocunous.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1868.
The Whiskey Rings—Cabhet Members and
New York Lobbyists Implicated—The Procession

From the latest developments of the whisky ring imbrogilo it seems that the prosecution agains the members of the ring, instead of having been better down by its recent defeats, has, in fact, gained autitional strength. The clouds which had gathead threateningly over the heads of the delinque officials were only temporarily scattered. They have again closed with increased fury and menace the ring with a terrible storm. As I have before stated Judge Fullerton withheld from the budget of charges he preferred against certain officers of the government a number of counts which would have involved other and much highe officers whom he was inclined to spare in the beginning of the fight, hoping that the object sought whim would have been accomplished by the charge he had already prepared. He found, however, the these charges were so ingeniously brushed awa; and so easily disposed of by the distinguished advi-cates who assumed the task of defending the acused, that the ends of justice could not be reached without laying all scruples of delicacy aside and going into the melee sans gants. These rich revea-tions, it is said, are now about to transpire. Judge Fullerton will return here on Tuesday or Wedn next with evidence enough to shake the im-perturbability of the mighty men of the whiskey ring. Secretary McCulloch has declared his intention of standing aloof from the squabble hereafter, and says that he will intercede for no one. Judging from all that has escaped from the side of the prosecution there are at least three members of the Cabinet implicated with the whiskey ring, though two of them have taken no active part in the operations of the ring for pecuniary benefits, but have known of the existence of fraud and corruption in official places, and have lent their aid in shielding the culprits from exposure and pun-ishment, thus being accessories after the fact. The third member, if a thorough ventilation of the system of fraud be entered into, will be directly involved with it as deeply as any of the other chief managers of the fraternity. At least that is the on dit. It is also stated that a noted lobbyist of New York, who is charged with being the ringleader of these frauds, be openly charged with his share of the rascality, and it is even hinted that he will be arrested within a very few days. The President, it is alleged, has not abated any of his determination to see the end of the fraud muddle, and Judge Fullerton now considers that his professional reputation is at stake and will spare none, either high or low, in the effort to vindicate himself from the reproach of entering so energetically into the prosecution of a weak case with equivocal motives. All those who are arraigned as defendants, although seriously annoyed at the prominent and unenviable positions they are obliged to take, seem to feel confident of coming out victo

The Cuban Filibustering Expedition a Hear. The rumors of intended filibustering movement on Cuba has attracted the attention of the government, but investigations thus far have failed to develop a particle of truth in the sensational story published the other day by a New York paper. Nearly all the prominent people mentioned by that paper as participants in the scheme declare that all they knew of their connection with it was what they saw in print. They denounce the pp ilcation referred to as a big hoax. General Ponningsen, who was described as a very active conspirator, has had nothing what-ever to do with it, and instead of hatching revolution he has been in Richmond the last week quietly at-tending to some whiskey interests destroyed some time ago by the frauds of certain government off. cials. There is a movement undoubtedly like the one I informed you of nearly a month ago, but nothing at all similar to that so claborately described in the sensation publication. The movement is almost wholly Cuban, planned by natives, and prosecut by funds supplied by them in concert with certain agents in this country and Mexico. All I then advised you of has since been abundantly verified by

the news from Cuba itself. Another Proposed Cabinet Officer.

A new aspirant for Cabinet honors under Grant is eing talked of here. Ex-Congressman Bidwell, of California, a very prominent republican of that State, and a man of vast wealth and considerable experience in public affairs, is being pressed by people from the Pacific coast as a suitable candidate for the Interior or Post Office Department,

Speaker Colfax to Be Married on Wed day. Several invitations have been received here to the

wedding of Speaker Colfax and Miss Wade, which is to take place at Andover, Ohio, on Wednesday next.

Coin in the Treasury.

The amount of coin in the Treasury at this date is

about \$87,000,000, of which \$22,000,009 are represented by gold certificates. Reduction of the Force of Employes in the Government Departments.

Many persons have arrived here from various States seeking government employment. Instead of increasing the departments are diminishing their forces, and therefore there is no prospect of success.

A large number of printers have lately arrived seeking places at the government printing office. The superintendent gives a uniform answer to their applications, that he has not only a sufficient force

now, but that he has already made engagement fully to meet all business demands in the future. Tenacity of the Female Clerks.
On making out an additional list of female clerks to be dismissed from the office of the Registry of the Treasury General Jeffries has been careful the widows and daughters of soldiers and others who have no means of support apart from employment in his bureau. The outside pressure upon this official since the reduction of the female employés commenced, for the retention of specified clerks, is of a formidable character.

ANOTHER FERRY ACCIDENT.

A Citizen of Troy Crushed to Death at the

As one of the Barclay street ferryboats, laden with hundreds of returning citizens from Hoboken. tempted there during the day by the genial weather, was approaching the slip on the New York side, about six o'clock last evening, the crowd, acting about six o'clock last evening, the crowd, acting with but little prudence and extremely incautious, pushed towards the bow of the boat in such a manner that, as the bridge was about being touched, a passenger was pushed or fell between it and the heavy bow of the boat, and before assistance could be rendered he was instantly killed, literally crushed to death. The body was rescued and found to be Mr. James Barrow, aged twenty-five, a resident of Troy, N. Y. It was then taken the Fifth police precinct station house, where Coroner Flynn will hold an inquest this morning.

Zone Fifty Thousand Dollars. Shortly after ten o'clock last night the alarm of fire was sounded for the Fourth district, and the scene of the confiagration proved to be the extensive and well known olicioth factory of Edward Harvey, situated on Bergen street, between Vanderbilt and Cariton avenues, Bedford. The fire was first discovered by the watchman employed on the premises, Patrick Pitzgerald, who was in the vicinity of the building at the time, and is of the opinion that it originated in the drying room of the factory, where there was a stove burning. The flames spread with the greatest rapidity imaginable, and in the space of five minutes from its first discovery the fire had extended from the basement through the whole of the upper and lower part of the building, sending forth volumes of flame and smoke which lighted the heavens for miles around in a most brilliant manner, such was the indammable nature of the stock and material. The firemen were prompt in responding to the alarm, but were of little service, the building, together with two or three other structures connected with the factory, being totally destroyed. The hose in use leaked in a shocking manner and seriously retarded the exertions of the men in getting a full stream upon the fire. This is an old source of complaint in Brooklyn, and the evil complained of should be remeated. The destruction of the building, together with its contents, consisting of the stock and machinery, involves a loss of \$50,000. It was insured for \$30,000. The factory in question was built of brick, three stories in height and 185 feet in length by fifty-five feet in breadth. Captain Powers, of the Fiftieth precinct police, and his men were on hand and preserved the best order during the configuration. Fire Marshal Kendy, who was also on the scene of the disaster, is investigating the origin of the fire. The walls of the frequency in upon on adjourcovered by the watchman employed on the premises,